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ABSTRACT

Two hundred and eighty-one Chicana oriented books, documents, papers, articles, theses, dissertations, films, and newspapers published between 1923 and 1972 are listed in this bibliography. The selections pertain to the role of a Chicana in her culture and community, her education, and her socioeconomic background. Some of the selections are annotated. This bibliography is part of an ongoing research project in the Chicano Research Library. The data bases and information sources listed are selected according to their availability and expeditious retrieval. (NQ)

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"THE CHICANA: A BIBLIOGRAPHIC STUDY"

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"THE CHICANA: A BIBLIOGRAPHIC STUDY"

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The following bibliography is submitted as partial fulfillment of Contract Grant #OEG-O-72-5199 between the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and the Chicano Studies Center, University of California, Los Angeles. The total research grant consisted of a class, "The Chicana-A Critical Analysis" designed to promote objective research into the Chicana by the Chicana herself along with the development of a bibliography to support further research endeavors. With the submission of this paper to HEW the terms of the contract have been completed.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The completion of this bibliography marks the beginning of another phase in the process towards Chicana self-determination. This study, initiated by Chicanas themselves, reflects the need to provide objective and realistic direction to the research and curriculum development projects that are being implemented for and by Chicanas throughout the country. Further, this study seeks to critically analyze the studies and research completed in the past by social scientists, educators and other researchers whose works have more often than not created and perpetuated myths and stereotypes of Chicanas, their families and communities. It is not within the scope of this study to recommend or not recommend any of the works listed but it is hoped that the bibliography will fill a much needed resource in the promotion of self-directed investigations and inquiries that are truly meaningful to Chicanas.

The bibliographic study was one phase of a research project that also included the development of a topical survey course entitled "Chicana: A New Awareness" which was offered for credit at UCLA through the Chicano Studies Center during the Spring Quarter 1972. This course set the groundwork leading to more in-depth analysis and research that is now being implemented in another course "Chicana: Breaking the Stereotype".

Acknowledgement must be given to the many Chicanas from MECHA, to individual Chicana students, to the counselors and representatives from many departments on campus, to Chicana employees who collectively spent many weeks in discussing, planning and making decisions regarding the curriculum and research areas to be covered in the class. To mention a few would be to forget the many whose contributions were invaluable. To mention all of them would take more space than we have available here. Special thanks should go to Loretta Sifuentes de Ayala for the tireless efforts in instructing "Chicana: A New Awareness" and in working with the women to develop the course she is now teaching. A word of thanks also to Lupe Anguiano from HEW and to Cecilia C-R Suarez for appearing as guest speakers during the class. Finally, without the cooperation of the staff of the Chicano Studies Center including Simon Gonzalez, Principal Investigator; Ray Castro, Coordinator; Rodolfo Alvarez, Director; Bette Flores, Administrative Assistant, who handled the budgetary aspects of the project and the entire administrative and clerical staff of the Chicano Studies Center; the Chicano Research Library and Aztlan Publications, this project would not have been as successful as it was.

INTRODUCTION

This bibliographic study is the outcome of the first phase of an ongoing research project in the Chicano Research Library on the Chicana. The scope of this study has been determined by the demand of a specific course, "The Chicana: A New Awareness", CED 174, given in the Spring Quarter 1972, by undergraduate level research efforts, and by the terms of the Contract Grant with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The data bases and information sources used in this research have been selected according to their availability and expeditious retrieval. However, some of the machine readable data bases used in this project, such as Datrex, had to be complemented by manual searches during those periods not covered by the mechanized storage. This research project emphasizes the identification of most information sources and data bases relevant on the Chicana and data retrieval. The evaluation and selection of the bibliographic information retrieved was considered unnecessary and that, however desirable this selection could be, it could have minimized our comprehensive efforts to obtain substantial information in the subject. Besides, the lack of information in the field of the Chicana is so great that it is premature to develop a selective bibliography. Nevertheless, the annotations of part of the materials taken at random may prove useful, since they reflect the scope of the bibliographic materials published on the subject. We have chosen a simple classification based on the format of the material so our readers may easily assess the results of this research with the sources of information available to them.

The data compiled will be further elaborated by including an Index and partial outcomes of new searches in the second phase of this project. The third phase of this research will consist of an in-depth analysis of the composition of the domain of the Chicano Research Library regarding information sources and data bases pertaining to the Chicana, the selection of relevant variables and the retrieval of the information available in those identified sources. The ultimate contribution of this research project will be to establish an elemental bibliographic base for the study and welfare of the Chicana, as well as a basic design and methodology for the future utilization of available data bases relevant to the subject.

We encourage our readers to postpone any evaluation of this non-selective bibliographic study until the project is completely finished and the specific task environment, variables taken into account and technology are fully explored in the later upcoming publication.

I. BOOKS

II. DOCUMENTS AND PAPERS

III. ARTICLES

IV. THESES AND DISSERTATIONS

V. FILMS

VI. NEWSPAPERS

I. BOOKS

Amundsen, Kirsten
The Silenced Majority; Women and American Democracy. Englewood Cliffs, N.J., Prentice Hall, 1971.

Astin, Helen S.
Women, a Bibliography on Their Education and Careers. Washington, D.C., Human Service Press, 1971.

Baez, Joan
Daybreak: An Autobiography. New York, Dial Press, 1968.

Baez Harris, Joan
Thoughts on a Sunday Afternoon in The Chicanos: Mexican American Voices. Baltimore, Penguin Books, 1971. p. 255-60.
Thoughts of a Chicana who does not consider herself as being Mexican or American."I never thought of myself as an English girl and not too much as a Mexican" (p. 256), but as one with the world of the oppressed. Baez has surpassed the limits of nationalism, and she is fighting for the well-being of all people. She believes in non-violence as militant action, and considers Cesar Chavez as the best example of this ideal type of leadership. She believes that browns and blacks should not aim to have what white America has: if they would become part of the American Dream, they would only be increasing the exploitation of the rest of the world. She summarizes this in the following words: "I would never want to see a good Mexican become a good American. I would rather see that he becomes a brother in the brotherhood of man" (p. 258). People should be educated not to take what is offered. In order to achieve this, alternatives must be created. Baez believes that the alternatives cannot be found in the present structure. A new society is what people should work for. The author does not accept violence as a means. Violence, according to her, is a reaction not an action, and a real revolution "would mean people recognizing the sanctity of human life, and that's the revolution that has never happened".

Barker, Ruth Laughlin
Caballeros. The Romance of Santa Fe and the Southwest. New York, D. Appleton-Century Co., 1934. p. 71, 90, 106.

Belden, Joe
Market Characteristics of San Antonio Latin Americans. Joe Belden and Associates, 1952.

Bowlby, John
Mother-Child Separation. Mental Health and Infant Development. New York, Basic Books, Inc., 1956.

Brody, Eugene B.
Minority Group Adolescent in the United States. Baltimore, The Williams and Wilkins Co., 1968.

Burlingham, Dorothy and Anna Freud
Infants Without Families. New York, International University Press, 1944.

Cabeza de Baca, Fabiola
The Pioneer Women; in Aztlan, an Anthology of Mexican American Literature, by Luis Valdes and Stan Steiner (Eds.), Vintage Books, 1972. In her memoirs of pioneer life in New Mexico, the author talks about the women of La Raza that were for their people wives, mothers, curanderas, teachers, tailors and psychologists. The author talks about her grandmother, wife of the "patron", who took care of all the health problems of her village.

Cabeza de Baca, Fabiola
We Fed Them Cactus. Albuquerque, University of New Mexico Press, 1954.

La Causa: La Mujer (The Woman); in Aztlan, An Anthology of Mexican American Literature. Vintage Books, 1972. p. 257.
There are three excerpts from the Aztec Codices: The Act of Love; Do Not Throw Yourself Upon Women; Must We Live Weeping?: A Father's Advice to His Daughter. These excerpts belong to a code that parents gave their children in the Nahuatl culture. They show the duality existing for men: ascetic and lustful, and the "grievious happiness" reserved for women. The act of love was there only to sweeten an otherwise constant pain.

Clark, Margaret
Health in the Mexican American Culture. Berkeley, University of California Press, 1970.

Cline, Howard F.
Mexico. Revolution to Evolution, 1940-1960. New York, Oxford University Press, 1963. p. 167.

Cohen, Albert K.
Delinquent Boys. The Culture of the Gangs. Glencoe, Ill., The Free

Press, 1960.

Derbyshire, Robert L.
Adolescent Identity Crisis in Urban Mexican Americans in East Los Angeles. 1968. p. 73-110.

Gilman, Charlotte
Women and Economics. New York, Source Book Press, 1970.

Gonzales, Jovita
Among My People; in Mexican American Authors. Boston, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1972. p. 8-16.

Grebler, Leo; Joan W. Moore and Ralph C. Guzman
The Mexican American People. The Nation's Second Largest Minority. New York, The Free Press, 1970.

Janeway, Elizabeth
Man's World, Woman's Place: A Study In Social Mythology. New York, Morrow, 1971.

Kiev, Ari
Curanderismo. Mexican American Folk Psychiatry. New York, The Free Press, 1968.

Landes, Ruth
Latin Americans of the Southwest. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1965. p. 79.

Longauex y Vasquez, Enriqueta
The Mexican American Woman; in Sisterhood is Powerful: An Anthology of Writings from the Women's Liberation Movement. New York, Vintage Books, 1970. p. 376-79.
The author examines some of the problems faced by the Chicana. She says that her role has always been strong and silent but dependent on the male. The Chicana becomes a total victim of society when she has to face the world without the male, and with a family. It is then when she has to provide for the basic needs of her family and at the same time survive as a person. She is usually confronted with the fact that she does not have a skill that would provide her a decent wage. When she finds a job, she is confronted with a prejudiced society that will always consider her on a lower scale. She ends up living in a poor area, working the whole day, and coming home to carry out all sorts of chores. Her children will be looked after by other people because she is busy making a living. She will have to

face alienation outside and inside La Raza, because she cannot live up to the expectations of either group. The author believes that this woman, who has lived all of the roles of her people, has a lot to offer to the Chicano Movement. For this woman, there cannot be woman's liberation alone but a total liberation of her people. And the man will only find true liberation when he is capable of looking at this woman as his equal.

Maas, Henry and Richard E. Engler
Children in Need of Parents. New York, Columbia University Press, 1959.

Mead, Margaret (Ed.)
Cultural Patterns and Technical Change. New York, Mentor Book - published by The New American Library, 1962. p. 155.
Manual prepared by The World Federation for Mental Health.

Means, Florence Crannell
Teresita of the Valley. Houghton Mifflin Company, 1943.

Moreno, Dorinda
La Mujer en Pie de Lucha. Mexico, Espina del Norte Publications, 1973.

Peattie, Lisa Redfield
The View From the Barrio. Ann Arbor, University of Michigan Press, 1968. p. 40.

Pollock, Otto
Criminality of Women. New York, A.S. Barnes and Company, Inc., 1950.

Rendon, Armando B.
Chicano Manifesto: The History and Aspirations of the Second Largest Minority in America. New York, Collier Books, 1971. p. 183-190.

Robinson, Cecil
With the Ears of Strangers. The Mexican in American Literature. University of Arizona Press, 1969.

Rubel, Arthur J.
Across the Tracks. Mexican Americans in a Texas City. Austin, University of Texas Press, 1966.

Songs of Sorrows, in Aztlan, An Anthology of Mexican American Literature,

by Luis Valdes and Stan Steiner (Eds.), Vintage Books, 1972.
Songs that talk always of love and the woman: El Abandonado, La Firolera, El Sombrero Ancho. There are two poems about the mother that depict her as a suffering figure: -La Jefita, by Jose Montoya; -Cruz, by Agustin Lira.

Soustelle, Jacques
Daily Life of the Aztecs On the Eve of the Spanish Conquest. California, Stanford University Press, 1961.

Storm, Margaret S. and Elsie B. Ginnett
Home Maid Spanish. La Jolla, Apron Pocket Press, 1964.

Sutherland, Elizabeth
Colonized Women: The Chicana, An Introduction, in Sisterhood is Powerful: An Anthology of Writings From the Women's Liberation Movement. New York, Vintage Books, 1970. p. 376-79.
Important article on the Chicana, who is seen from the perspective of an Anglo woman. E. Sutherland's words are a call for the Anglo women to understand the context in which the Chicana has to achieve her liberation. This context is a colonized group. For the Chicana, her oppression as a woman comes after the oppression suffered by both male and female. The Chicana, according to Ms. Sutherland, feels strongly that she has to side with her man who is fighting, daily, a hostile world. The Chicana fears to become another oppressor of the Chicano. Besides, the author points out the Chicana, in the context of her culture, does not necessarily see herself as the oppressed one. In fact, in most cases, it is the woman that makes many of the important decisions. To protect the man, this role is usually recognized only in private. Maria Varela, a Chicana, stresses the role of the woman as the center of the family, and as its source of strength. The Chicana feels that this role is important for the survival of her people. Ms. Sutherland suggests that, even when the Chicana's apparent resistance to women's liberation is understandable, she should be able to realize that the struggle for the liberation of her people is directly linked with her own liberation as a woman.

Turner, Ralph H.
The Social Context of Ambition. A Study of High School Seniors in Los Angeles. San Francisco, Chandler Publishing Co., 1964. p. 64, 215.

Valdes, Luis and Stan Steiner (Eds.)
Aztlan, An Anthology of Mexican American Literature. New York, Vintage Books, 1972. p. 257-79.

Vidal, Mirta

Chicanas Speak Out; Women: New Voice of La Raza. New York, Pathfinder Press, Inc., 1971.

The author takes a political stand on the issue of the Chicana Women's Liberation Movement. She advocates the right of Chicanas to form their own front inside the Chicano Movement. She bases some of her points on the resolutions of the First National Chicana Conference. Valuable article for the understanding of the Chicana's plight.

Zalba, Serapio R.

Women Prisoners and Their Families. California, State Department of Social Welfare, Department of Corrections, 1964.

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Aranda, Robert G. and Phyllis B. Acosta
Migration, Culture and Health of Mexican Americans in an Acculturation Gradient. California University, San Diego; Office of Economic Opportunity, Washington, D. C. 1971.
ED055722

The Assessment Center: Opportunities for Women. American Management Assn., 1971.

The BITCH Manifesto. Know, Inc., n. d.

Bullock, Paul
Occupational Distribution by Major Ethnic Groups and by Labor Market Areas, Selected Government Contractors, Los Angeles Metropolitan Area. University of California, Institute of Industrial Relations, 1963.

California. Advisory Commission on the Status of Women Transcript of the Public Hearing on Day Care. 1968.

California. Department of Corrections, Research Division, Administrative Statistic Section. Characteristics of Felon Populations in California State Prisons by Institution. Sacramento, March 5, 1963 (Mimeographed).

California. Department of Social Welfare and Department of Corrections. Guide for Cooperative Staff Work With Prisoners or Parolees and Their Families Aid Receiving Aid to Needy Children. Sacramento, 1969 (Mimeographed).

California. Human Relations Agency. Department of Corrections. Characteristics of Felon Population In California State Prisons by Institution. June 30, 1972.

California. State University and State Colleges. Office of the Chancellor. Faculty and Staff Affairs. Employment Survey; Survey of Employment of Women and Members of Various Ethnic Groups. 1971.

Flaugher, Ronald L.
Minority Versus Majority Group Performance On an Aptitude Test Battery. Princeton, N. J., Educational Testing Service, August 1971.
ED056081.

Guardiola, Gloria and Yolanda Garza Birdwell

The Woman: Destruction of Myths, Formation and Practice of Free Thinking. 1971.

Pamphlet written by Chicanas for Chicanas. Based largely on personal interviews, it seeks to destroy myths that interfere with free thinking and militant action. The authors describe, sometimes in detail and sometimes superficially, some of the following concepts: Our culture; Chicano; the traditional woman; the middle class woman; the Barrio woman; the prostitute; the professional woman; la revolucionaria; la Chicana.

The Chicana is the one that stands out as the ideal, the aim, and differentiates herself from the other types because of her active social and political participation, and her being liberated from dated Mexican and Anglo values. The authors give the clues for what the Chicana's involvement should be in issues like the war and politics in general. The Chicana should work towards a new social order and guarantee the involvement of her whole family.

The authors then describe a new man-Chicano, who is fighting to erase not only the oppression coming from outside but also from inside La Raza. The new man-Chicano fights to destroy myths that secure the oppression of women.

The authors analyze the causes for intermarriage (Chicanos with Anglos) and its positive and negative characteristics. The section dedicated to the destruction of myths studies subjects such as: menstruation, sex, pregnancy, church, divorce, machismo, marriage, family planning, abortion and drugs. There is a brief analysis on the misconceptions about Chicanos held by Mexican Nationals.

A last comment on the Chicana's relation with black and white women is made. The authors believe that Chicanas should unite with black and white revolutionary women, who have the common aim of eliminating oppression.

The last chapter is a tribute to courageous women: Sor Juana Ines de la Cruz, Dona Josefa Ortiz de Dominguez, and Juanita, a Californian Chicana that was lynched in 1851 by Anglo miners.

Without denying the value of the women named by the authors, it should be said that Mexican and Chicano history is full of unknown heroes that deserve to come to light as the forerunners of the present movement. The women that in the 19th century had an active leadership in the Mexican Labor Movement, are some of them.

Hanson, Robert C. and Lyle Saunders

Nurse-Patient Communication. A Manual for the Public Health Nurses in Northern New Mexico. New Mexico, State Department of Public Health and Colorado, University, Boulder, Bureau of Sociological Research, Institute of Behavioral Science. 1964.

Leo, Paul F.
The Effects of Two Types of Group Counseling Upon the Academic Achievement and Self-Concept of Mexican American Pupils in the Elementary School. Office of Education (DHEW), Washington, D.C., January 1972. p. 143.
ED059002

Marquez, Mary N. and Consuelo Pacheco
Parteras in Northern New Mexico: A Descriptive Review of Selected Practice in Midwifery. U.S. Public Health Research Project, n.d.

Mason, Evelyn P.
Project Catch-Up, June, 1966 to July, 1971: An Educational Program For Socially Disadvantaged Thirteen and Fourteen Year Old Youngsters. Bellingham, Western Washington State College, July 1971.
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Muller, Douglas G. and Robert Leonetti
Primary Self-Concept Scale: Boys. Fort Worth, Texas National Consortia for Bilingual Education, 1972. p. 40.
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Muller, Douglas G. and Robert Leonetti
Primary Self-Concept Scale: Girls. Fort Worth, Texas, National Consortia for Bilingual Education, 1972. p. 40.
ED062845

Muller, Douglas G. and Robert Leonetti
Primary Self-Concept Scale: Test Manual. Fort Worth, Texas, National Consortia for Bilingual Education. 1972. p. 39.
ED062847

The Myth of Women's Inferiority. New England Free Press, Spring 1954.

The Myth of the Vaginal Orgasm. New England Free Press, 1970.

On the Job Oppression of Working Women, a Collection of Articles. New England Free Press, n.d.

Our Culture Hell; Feminism in Aztlan.
A paper prepared for the Pacific Coast Council on Latin American Studies Conference in California, Monterey, October 26-28, 1972.
An important introduction to the Chicana Movement in Aztlan. The article emerged from the Conferencia de Mujeres por la Raza, held

in Houston, Texas, in May 1971. The work stresses the fact that social scientists have created a stereotype of Chicana women, and that those Chicanos who insist on Chicanas keeping their "culture values" and staying at home are only accepting the stereotype set for them by the Anglo world. The author shows how, in fact, many Chicanas have had to work outside the home for many decades. These jobs have always been characterized by low wages and low-status.

The author states that Chicanas are now not only acting contrary to the role assigned to them by social scientists but are also actively challenging the stereotype. The Chicanas are not only fighting the Anglo world side by side with the Chicanos, but also fighting for their liberation inside the Chicano Movement.

Pierce, F. J.
Preliminary Report: Food Intake Among Low-Income Families in San Antonio. Worden School of Social Services, Our Lady of the Lake College, San Antonio, Texas, n.d. p. 1-20.

Ramirez, Manuel
Value Conflicts Experienced by Mexican American Students. 1968. p. 11.
ED059829

Rothman, Jack (Ed.)
Promoting Social Justice in the Multigroup Society: A Casebook for Group Relations Practitioners. 1971, p. 252.
ED063425

Sex Discrimination in Employment. Princeton University, Industrial Relations Section, 1969.

Spencer, Carol and John E. Berecochea
Recidivism Among Women Parolees: A Long Term Survey, Research Report No. 47. California, State Department of Correction. Women's Research Unit. Research Division, July 1972.

Stanchfield, Jo M.
The Development of Pre-Reading Skills In an Experimental Kindergarten Program. Paper presented at the National Reading Conference, Inc., Marquette University, December 1971. p. 15.
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Stanchfield, Jo M.
Research: New Hope for Kindergarten Children. Paper presented at

the Meeting of the California Reading Association, San Francisco, November 1971. p. 15.
ED058011

Stephens, Mark and Pamela Delys
Subcultural Determinants of Locus of Control Development. A Locus of Control Measure for Preschool-Age Children: Model, Method, and Validity. Lafayette, Ind.: Purdue University. Paper presented at Midwestern Psychological Association Convention, Detroit, May 6-8, 1971. p. 21.
ED055288

United States. Department of Labor. Women's Bureau.
Fact Sheet on Women of Spanish Origin in the United States. March, 1970.

U.S. Bureau of the Census
U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Detailed Characteristics of California, Final Report PC (1)-6D. Washington, D.C., U.S. Gov't Printing Office, 1962.

U.S. Congress. House of Representatives. Special Subcommittee on Education of the Committee on Education and Labor. 91st Cong. 2nd Session. Discrimination Against Women. Washington, D.C., U.S. Gov't Printing Office, 1970. Testimonies that encourage the government to prohibit discrimination against women in federally assisted programs and in employment and education; to extend the equal pay act so as to prohibit discrimination in administrative, professional and executive employment; and to extend the jurisdiction of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights to include sex.

U.S. Congress. Senate. Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs. 90th and 91st Cong. Nutrition and Human Needs. Washington, D.C., U.S. Gou't Printing Office, January 1969. p. 650.

U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare
Report of the Women's Action Program. Washington, D.C., January 1972.

U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare
Women's Action Program: Recommendations for Implementation. March 15, 1972.

U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity
Proceedings of the Second Annual Conference on Women in the War on

Poverty. 1968.

U.S. Women's Bureau
Automation and Women Workers. 1970.

U.S. Women's Bureau
Continuing Education Programs and Services for Women. 1971.

U.S. Women's Bureau
Job Training Suggestions for Women and Girls. 1970.

U.S. Women's Bureau
Laws on Sex Discrimination in Employment. 1970.

U.S. Women's Bureau
Underutilization of Women Workers. 1971.

U.S. Women's Bureau
Women In the World Today; Political Rights of Women in Member Nations of the United Nations. 1963.

U.S. Women's Bureau
Women In the World Today; Protective Legislation for Women In 91 Countries. 1963.

Women and Labor in Nineteenth Century Mexico.
Paper prepared for the Pacific Coast Council on Latin American Studies Conference in California, Monterey, October 26-28, 1972.

This paper was presented in a panel on The Female in Latin America: Her Role Past and Present.

An important account of the history of the Labor Movement in Mexico. Special stress put on the participation of women in the Movement. The first protesters stressed the injustice of labor conditions for women, who worked in the same places and the same amount of time as the men did, but were paid significantly lower wages.

The ideology of the Labor Movement was strongly influenced by Proudhon and Fourier. One of the important themes was "their belief that women should be granted full rights and responsibilities both in Mexican society and within the Labor Movement" (p. 4).

In 1876 the Congreso General Obrero de la Republica Mexicana met for the first time. The main issue was the role to be played by women. Two female delegates were seated in a regional or national conclave for the first time in the history of the Mexican Labor Movement. They were Jesus Valades and Soledad Sousa.

In 1879, Carmen Huerta was elected president of the Congreso

and was reelected several times.

The last two decades of the 19th century showed declining real wages, repression and desintegration of the Labor Movement. The traditional Spanish attitudes prevailed again and the role of women in the leadership of the Movement disappeared.

The author ends the article stressing the fact that no women occupied positions of responsibility during the Revolution of 1910 despite the fact that the leaders of the Casa del Obrero Mundial claimed to have an ideological heritage from the 19th century. "In the years since the Revolution, this aspect has not improved" (p. 12).

Women Workers: The Forgotten Third of the Working Class. International Socialists, 1968?

Women Workers: Some Basic Statistics. New England Free Press, 1971.

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The Labor of Women in the Production of Cotton. University of Texas Bulletin, No. 3134, September 1931.

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Mexican Peon Women in Texas. Sociology and Social Research, November-December 1931. p. 131-42.

The American Woman. Time, March 20, 1972.

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La Mexicanidad en el Estilo de Sor Juana. Revista Iberoamericana, Vol. 17, No. 33, July 1951. p. 53-59.

Baratz, Stephen and Joan C. Baratz
Early Childhood Intervention: The Social Science Base of Institutional Racism. Harvard Educational Review, Vol. 40, No. 1, February 1970.

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Conflict Between State Protective Legislation and Federal Laws Prohibiting Sex Discrimination: Is It Resolved? Wayne L. Rev., Vol. 17, January-February 1971, p. 25.

Borah, Woodrow
Marriage and Legitimacy in Mexican Culture: Mexico and California. California Law Review, Vol. 54, No. 2, May 1966. p. 946-1008.

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Equal Opportunity for Women In Our Time. Women Law J., Vol. 56, Winter 1970. p. 5.

Chavez, Jennie V.
An Opinion: Women of the Mexican American Movement. Mademoiselle, Vol. 82, April 1972. p. 150-52.

Civil Rights-sex Discrimination in Employment Under the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Ohio S. L. J., Vol. 32, Fall 1971. p. 923.

Chicanas Criticize O. E. O. of Riverside. Ideal, September 20- October 5, 1972.
Chicanas criticize the O. E. O. for: Over centralization of bureaucratic

power; being against the activities of other public and volunteer organizations; discouraging workers from looking for jobs and careers beyond the O. E. O.; self profit; not revealing all of the fiscal programs and personnel problems.

Chicana Regional Conference. La Raza, Vol. 1, No. 6. p. 43-45.

Child Labor and the Work for Mothers in the Beet-Sugar Industry. School and Society, May 19, 1923. p. 554-56.

Constitutional Law-Sex Discrimination and the "Bona Fide Occupational Qualification". Arkansas Law Review, Vol. 25, Fall 1971. p. 333.

Dallas City Councilwoman: Biographical Sketch. La Luz, August 1972. Mrs. Martinez, native of Dallas and a third generation Mexican American, has been a leading force in the changes produced in the Chicano Community of Dallas. The changes have been the following: Park and Recreation broadened in Chicano neighborhoods; Chicano named Assistant Director of the Human Relations Commission; Chicanos appointed to 4 city boards and commissions; campaign against air pollution in Chicano neighborhoods; paved streets, street lighting, sidewalks, police protection, protection of civil rights.

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Chicana: The Forgotten Woman. Regeneracion, Vol. 3, No. 1, 1971.

Diaz-Guerrero, Rogelio
Neurosis and the Mexican Family Structure. American Journal of Psychology, Vol. 112, 1955. p. 411-417.

Dinerman, B.
Sex Discrimination in the Legal Profession. A. B. A. J., Vol. 55, 1969. p. 951.

Durant, L. M.
Validity of State Protective Legislation for Women in Light of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Suffolk U. L. Rev., Vol. 6, Fall 1971. p. 33.

Elimination of Sex Discrimination in Employment: Alternatives to a Constitutional Amendment. B. C. Ind. & Com. L. Rev., Vol. 12, March 1971, p. 723.

Emerson, T. I.
Equal Rights Amendment: A Constitutional Basis for Equal Rights for

Women. Yale L. J., Vol. 80, April 1971. p. 871.

Equal Rights Amendment-Positive Panacea or Negative Nostrum? Ky. L. J., Vol. 59, Summer 1971. p. 953.

Equal Rights for Women: The Need for a National Policy. Ind. L. J., Vol. 46, Spring 1971, p. 373.

Equal Rights for Women: A Sympossium on the Proposed Constitutional Amendment. Harv. Civil Rights L. Rev., Vol. 6, March 1971. p. 215.

Espinosa-Larsen, Anita

Machismo: Another View. La Luz, August 1972, p. 59.

The author examines the issue of "machismo" from the point of view of the Chicana. She thinks that if the Chicana would have the same civil rights that the Anglo woman has, then the machismo issue would have relevance for her. She states that the main aim of the Chicana should be the liberation of her people as a group, and that once that reached, she could begin thinking about herself.

The author forgets that both liberations are linked. There is no liberation of a group if one section of it continues to be oppressed. The liberation of the woman could in no way hinder the liberation of Chicanos, on the contrary, it could only enhance it, make it truer and more real.

Evans, Richard

Folk Medicine in Mexican American Subculture. A Practical Journal on Psychiatry and Neurology, Vol. 30, No. 1, January 1969.

Objective study based on interviews of twenty-five patients with Spanish surnames in the outpatient clinic of a teaching hospital. Important comments on the significance of folk medicine for the understanding and treatment of the physically and mentally ill in the Chicano culture.

Federal Courts-Juries-Exclusion of Women. Ky. L. J., Vol. 58, Spring 1969-1970. p. 572.

Fernandez-Marina, Ramon

Three Basic Themes in Mexican and Puerto Rican Family Values. Journal of Social Psychology, Vol. 47, 1958. p. 167-181.

Flores, Francisca

Comision Femenil Mexicana. Regeneracion, Vol. 2, No. 1, 1971. p. 6-8.

Gibson, Charles
The Aztec Aristocracy in Colonial Mexico. Comparative Studies in Society and History, Vol. 2, No. 2, January 1960.

Ginsburg, R. B.
Sex and Unequal Protection: Men and Women as Victims. J. Family L., Vol. 11, 1971. p. 347.

Gough, Harrison G.
A Cross-Cultural Analysis of the CPI Femininity Scale. Journal of Consulting Psychology, Vol. 30, No. 2, 1966. p. 136-41.

Green, George N.
ILGWU in Texas, 1930-1970. The Journal of Mexican American History, Spring 1971. p. 144-69.

Gross, B.
Sex Discrimination in Employment. N. Y. S. B. J., Vol. 43, 1971. p. 523.

Hancock, Velia G.
La Chicana, Chicano Movement and Women's Liberation. Chicano Studies Newsletter, University of California, Berkeley, February-March 1971.

Hartley, Ruth E.
Children's Perceptions of Sex Preference in Four Culture Groups. Journal of Marriage and the Family, Vol. 30, May 1969. p. 380-87.

Hispano Airline Stewardesses. La Luz, August 1972. p. 34-40.

Hollowell, D. L.
Women and Equal Employment: From Romantic Paternalism to 1964 Civil Rights Act. Women Law J., Vol. 56, Winter 1970. p. 28.

Humphrey, Norman Daymond
The Changing Structure of the Detroit Mexican Family: An Index of Acculturation. American Sociological Review, Vol. 9, No. 6, December 1944. p. 622-626.
Objective study on the acculturation of Chicanos in Detroit. Emphasis placed on the changing of roles inside the family structure which reflects the changes happening in the larger culture.

Jessor, Richard
A Behavioral Science View of the Correctional Officer. Federal Probation, Vol. 27, No. 1, March 1963.

Jimenez, Julio
Estudios Sor Juana Ines de la Cruz. Revista Iberoamericana, Vol. 17, No. 33, July 1951. p. 13-26.
Brief article on the life and works of Sor Juana, Mexican writer of the XVIIth century. The author presents Sor Juana as an extremely intelligent and talented woman, whose individuality and strongly independent personality made her choose the only road where her free spirit could manifest itself.

Johnston, J. D. Jr.
Sex Discrimination by Law: A Study in Judicial Perspective. N. Y. U. L. Rev., Vol. 46, 1971. p. 675.

Kanowitz, L.
Constitutional Aspects of Sex-Based Discrimination in American Law. Neb. L. Rev., Vol. 48, 1968. p. 131.

Kanowitz, L.
Legal Status of American Women. Family L. Q., Vol. 2, 1968. p. 121.

Lamont, Susan
Texas Women Hear SWP, Raza Unida Candidates. The Militant, April 28, 1972.

Leary, Mary Ellen
Children Who Are Tested in an Alien Language, Mentally Retarded? The New Republic, May 30, 1970. p. 17.

Lennhoff, Susan G.
Changes in Marriage Roles Accompanying the Acculturation of the Mexican American Wife. Journal of Marriage and the Family, Vol. 30, August 1968. p. 404-12.

Leon-Portilla, Miguel
La Institucion de la Familia Nahuatl Prehispanica: Un Antecedente Cultural. Cuadernos Americanos, Vol. 154, September-October 1967, p. 143-61.
Very important article for understanding the Mexican culture. It focuses on one main aspect of the culture that has not been sufficiently stressed; this is the strong Indian heritage in the family structure.

The concept of the family, the roles of the mother and father, the value given to procreation and to a large family seem to be values inherited from the pre-hispanic Nahuatl culture. The author bases some of his points on texts from the Codice Florentino and the Codice Matritense del Real Palacio.

The author has other valuable publications.

Leon-Portilla, Miguel

Mestizaje Cultural y Etnico en Mexico. America Indigena, Vol. 23, No. 3, July 1963. p. 183-99.

Study of the biological and cultural Mestizaje in Mexico. The author traces back the process to pre-hispanic times. The stages are: Mestizaje between Chichimecas and Toltecas, Spaniards and Indians, European-Christian influences during the Colonia, Indian-Spaniard-Black acculturation with influences of American civilization in independent Mexico, and the new processes of induced acculturation in contemporary Mexican Indian communities.

The author points out that the cultural Mestizaje or acculturation has been mutual. In other words, it has not been a process of "giving" culture to the people that did not have it. All through the history of Mexico we have seen different cultures influencing each other to form a new one or, in some cases, several new ones.

The author makes another strong point. In the process of cultural Mestizaje, the Indian culture has always been the one oppressed or suppressed. The author has published other works.

Lohmann Villena, Guillermo

The Church and Culture in Spanish America. The Americans, a Quarterly Review of Interamerican Cultural History, Vol. 14, No. 4, April 1958. p. 383-98.

Longauex y Vazquez, Enriqueta

La Chicana. Magazin, San Antonio, Texas, Vol. 1, No. 4, April 1972, p. 66-68.

MacPherson, Myra

Challenging the Books That Teach Girls 'Their Places'. The Washington Post-Style, June 6, 1971.

Maldonado-Sierra, Eduardo D.

Three Basic Themes in Mexican and Puerto Rican Family Values. Journal of Social Psychology, Vol. 47, 1958. p. 167-81.

A study based on the findings of Rogelio Diaz Guerrero, Mexican psychiatrist, concerning the Mexican pattern of family values. Survey

on Puerto Rican teenagers to explore the extent to which this pattern of values survives in Puerto Rican society. The themes were: affectional patterns, authority patterns, and the differential evaluation of the status of males and females. Interesting and probably accurate results, but sometimes biased comments implying a superiority of the North American culture over the "Latin" culture.

Fernandez-Marina has published other articles.

Martin, P. L.
Equal Rights Amendment: Legislative Background. J. Family L., Vol. 11, 1971. p. 363.

Martinez, Elizabeth
La Chicana. Ideal, September 5-20, 1972.

McAfee, Byron and John H. Cornyn (Eds.)
Tlacahuapahualiztli: Bringing Up Children. Tlalocan, Vol. 1, No. 4, 1944. p. 314-51.

Tlacahuapahualiztli (Bringing Up Children) is a Nahuatl play with marked Spanish influence. The Spanish priests took advantage of the Indian art to convert the pagan Indians. The play was probably first presented right after the Conquest. It is a shrewd combination of the religious teachings of the Catholic Church and Indian cultural values. All through the play there are references to the "beloved priests" and to a God that would punish those who would not obey his "beloved priests". The play is part of an obvious attempt to use religion as a means for controling and oppressing the Indian population. The other important aspect is the presence of Nahuatl values such as the respect for parents, love between husband and wife, and education of the children by their parents.

The Editors and translators provide a valuable introduction to the play and stress the importance given to the instruction of children in the Nahuatl culture. There was a didactic literature used for this purpose. The missionaires seized on it for their own ends and replaced the Indian deities with those of God, the saints and the Virgin. Bringing Up Children is an attempt to use the didactic literature of the Nahuatl culture to convert them to Christianity.

McDaniel, R. A.
Sex Discrimination. Rutgers Camden L. J., Vol. 2, Fall 1970. p. 267.

McKinley, Cameron
Folk Medicine in Mexican American Sub-Culture. A Practical Journal on Psychiatry and Neurology, Vol. 30, No. 1, January 1969.

Meadow, Arnold

Changes in Marriage Roles Accompanying the Acculturation of the Mexican American Wife. Journal of Marriage and the Family. Vol. 30, August 1968. p. 404-12.

The authors studied the effect of acculturation on marriage roles. They used a combination of area and cluster sampling techniques and home-interview methods on two groups of Chicano wives, one more acculturated than the other (from Tucson, Arizona). The criterion was language use: the Spanish-speaking women were considered the less acculturated ones and the English-speaking ones ("Speaks English as Native Language") the more acculturated. According to the authors, their hypothesis: marriage roles, during acculturation, change to a "more egalitarian-companionate pattern" was confirmed.

The study might have been valid, if it were not for three problems: 1) They base the whole study on the following unproved assumption - "Family egalitarianism is the dominant role arrangement in American culture" (p. 404)-. Maybe this is an aim of the U.S. culture, but the authors offer no proof that this has been realized. The authors do not even question this assumption; 2) Like most Anglo students of the Chicano culture, the authors make the mistake of assuming that any good change experience by this culture is due to the "beneficial" influence of the Anglos; 3) Some of the data have been twisted to portray what the authors want to portray. For example: "The Spanish-speaking wife believes more strongly than her English-speaking neighbor that the wife should be fully informed of the family finances." This may be an egalitarian value, but perhaps not! Frequently they are charged with managing the money and might be punished if they do a poor job.

Miller, Walter

Lower Class Culture As a Generating Milieu of Gang Delinquency. The Journal of Social Issues, Vol. 24, No. 3, 1958.

Mittleback, Frank G.

Ethnic Endogamy - The Case of Mexican American. American Journal of Sociology, Vol. 74, July 1968. p. 50-62.

Molina de Pick, Gracia

Reflexiones sobre el Feminismo y La Raza. La Luz, August 1972.

The author talks about the importance that the Chicano movement and the women's liberation movement have for the Chicana. She says that both movements are bringing to light a Chicana that has always been there, but that has been misinterpreted and distorted by everybody. The Chicano women have been degraded to the category of animals -

victims or seducers- by ill-intentioned groups. Now is the time for the real Chicana to come out, the one that has always fought by the side of her man for a true cause, and restart the struggle.

Montiel, Miguel
The Social Science Myth of the Mexican American Family. El Grito, Summer 1970. p. 56-63.

Nall, Frank C. and Joseph Speilberg
Social and Cultural Factors in the Responses of Mexican Americans to Medical Treatment. Journal of Health and Social Behavior, Vol. 8, No. 1, March 1967. p. 299-308.
Interesting study done on a sample of Chicanos in the lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas. The authors wanted to find out the extent of inhibition produced by folk medical beliefs and practices, on the acceptance or rejection of modern medical regimes. The treatment offered was for tuberculosis, and the research showed that the rejection or acceptance of it had nothing to do with folk beliefs, but rather with the influence of integration into the community and into the family unit. In other words, the more close the subject to community and family, the more reluctant to accept treatment. Because Chicanos are alienated from the Anglo world, the family and community ties are very strong and they resist going away from home for a lengthy treatment. On the other hand, the family is reluctant to let one of its members leave the protective unit. The authors suggest that is the "milieu effect", and not a set of specific and isolable factors, the one that inhibits acceptance of treatment.

Oldham, J.C.
Sex Discrimination and State Protective Laws. Denver L.J., Vol. 44, Summer 1967. p. 344.

Paddock, John
Oscar Lewis' Mexico. Anthropological Quarterly, Vol. 34, No. 3, July 1961. p. 129-49.
Study on Oscar Lewis' Five Families. The author concentrates his attention on the question of Lewis' "supposed objectivity". The author argues that, in his pursuit of objectivity, Lewis has consistently tried to put himself in the background, thereby making it very hard for the critic to prove bias. The main objection to the work is that the five families selected are not typical (as Lewis has admitted); that in fact, he selected the poorest families of Tepoztlan. The author insists that Lewis has not declared that these families were typical, but that he sometimes implied that they were. The author accuses Lewis of doing this

for the "not very objective" purpose of awaking the public's feelings for the "poor of the world" with whom he sides. In spite of this criticism, the author has high regard for Lewis as an anthropologist: "After seventeen years of work on Mexican problems, he is now in a position to produce a series of studies of unique value, and the quality of his first two large Mexican reports is a guarantee for the future" (p. 147). This sociological study may have some value for a comparative analysis of Mexican families and those who emigrated to U.S. from villages such as the one described by Lewis.

Peralta Aguilar, Linda

Unequal Opportunity and the Chicana. La Luz, September 1972.

The author states that not enough importance has been given to the lack of equal opportunity for Chicanas. Chicanas, according to the author, are being discriminated against by Anglo employers and, specially, by Chicano employers. The author says that, according to her experience, Chicanos are more reluctant than Anglo males to give an administrative position to a Chicana. She thinks that the main reason is that Chicanos feel their masculinity threatened by a Chicana much more than an Anglo would in such situation. The author feels that the situation at home has changed for the Chicana, but that now it is being transferred to the work situation. The author thinks that if Chicanos continue depriving their women of decent wages, they will be depriving the Chicanos themselves of a good future. When depriving women they deprive their children, and these children "are the future".

Perucci, Carolyn Cummings

Minority Status and the Pursuit of Professional Careers of Women in Science and Engineering. Social Forces, Vol. 49, No. 2, 1970. p. 245-58.

Portillo de Trambley, Estela

The Day of the Swallows. El Grito, Spring 1971.

Excellent play about a woman. Full of poetry. The author builds up a drama around the character of a woman, Josefa, fighting to sublimate frustration. Josefa has apparently succeeded in escaping the world of men where love seems to her treacherous, violent and condemned to death. She creates her own world of light and beauty and tries to find compensation in another woman's love. The drama evolves into bloody violence when she tries to silence her own guilt by cutting someone else's tongue. Love and life escape Josefa who, in her desperate need to keep them, has strangled them. In her mind, that has gone beyond sanity, her own death is the only answer. There are in the play reminiscences of Federico Garcia Lorca.

Preliminary Selected Checklist on Legal Aspects of Sex and Sex Based Discrimination. Record, Vol. 26, 1971. p. 711.

Pressman, S.
Legal Revolution in Women's Employment Rights. Fla. B. J., Vol. 44, 1970. p. 332.

Pressman, S.
Sex Discrimination in Employment and What You Can Do About It. Women Law J., Vol. 54, Fall 1968. p. 6.

Ramirez, Santiago
Some Dynamic Patterns In the Organization of the Mexican Family. The International Journal of Social Psychiatry, Vol. 3, No. 1, Summer 1957. p. 18-21.
An analysis of the issue of "Machismo" from a different perspective. Some of the points are: -The Mexican woman often delegates to her mother the maternal care of her own children. This produces a strong competition between grandmother and daughter instead of between wife and husband.
-The social group overvalues the maternal aspects of the woman's relationship with the husband and undervalues the emotional and sexual aspects of this relationship.
-The role of the father is to neutralize, assert and amend the primitive relation of the mother with the child.
-The wife is loved as a mother in the marital relation.
-The relationship between mother and child during the first year is close and intense. It is completely broken with the birth of the second child. This is the pattern that would prevail in the relationship with husband and wife. For the father, the birth of the son symbolizes the birth of the second brother that made his mother desert him. The mother-wife is deserting him again.
-The boasting of masculinity, authority and power is a reaction against the identification with the mother. This jealousy is not Oedipal; the potential lover is not the figure of the father, but of the brother that robbed him of his mother's love.
-In his relationship with the wife, the man is distant and distrustful. The woman responds to this by intensifying the closeness to the child.
-The woman, as a daughter, went through the same steps as the male, but she restores the relationship with the mother through fecundity.
The three basic dynamic tendencies are: 1) Intense mother-child relationship during the first year (probably this explains the majority of the positive value of the culture because of its integrative, basic, substantial characteristics); 2) dilution of the father-child relationship; 3) the rupture of the mother-child relationship inducing trauma.

Regeneracion, Vol. 1, No. 10, 1971.
This issue is mostly devoted to the Chicana covering a wide variety of topics, ranging from child care, women in prison and discussion on the role of the Chicana.

Rodriguez, Richard and Gloria
Teresa Urrea: Her Life, As It Affected the Mexican-U.S. Frontier. El Grito, Vol. 5, No. 4, 1972.

Sassower, D.L.
Women In the Law: The Second Hundred Years. A.B.A.J., Vol. 57, April 1971. p. 329.

Seidenberg, F.A.
Submissive Majority: Modern Trends in the Law Concerning Women's Rights. Cornell L.Rev., Vol. 55, January 1970. p. 262.

Sex Discrimination In Employment. Baylor L.Rev., Vol. 23, Fall 1971. p. 665.

Sex Discrimination and Equal Protection: Do We Need a Constitutional Amendment? Harv. L.Rev., Vol. 84, April 1971. p. 1499.

Sex Discrimination in Higher Education: Constitutional Equality for Women? J.Family L., Vol. 10, 1971. p. 327.

Simon, Rita James
The Woman Ph.D.: A Recent Profile. Social Problems, Vol. 15, No. 2, 1967. p. 221-36.

Steinmann, Anne and David J. Fox
Specific Areas of Agreement and Conflict in Women's Self-Perception and Their Perception of Men's Ideal; Woman in Two South American Urban Communities and an Urban Community in the United States. Journal of Marriage and the Family, Vol. 31, May 1969. p. 281-89.

Stevens, Evelyn P.
Mexican Machismo: Politics and Value Orientations. Western Political Quarterly, Vol. 18, No. 4, December 1965. p. 848-57.
The author first makes a statement on "machismo" being the main characteristic of the Mexican culture and personality. Then she goes on to show how, if the hypotheses that politics reflects the dominant value patterns of the social system were true, the political system in

Mexico would reflect absolute authoritarianism, anarchy or near anarchy and totalitarianism. She tries to prove How Mexican political history, beginning with the Porfiriato, has already gone through authoritarianism and anarchy. However, as she moves to the present government, the hypotheses cannot be accepted -the present political system cannot be identified with totalitarianism. She suggests that it does have many elements of a "reconciliation system".

She finally arrives at the conclusion that she is unable to correlate actual present political behavior with the "dominant value orientation of machismo". Finally, she states that "the political system, as an analytical concept, is neither a product of nor explicable by the culture of a country as seen in its personality systems and social system. It would instead seem to have properties which make it a subject for study in its own right". The study is well documented and has a valid point of view, but would have been much fairer and valid if she would have considered that most cultures have more than one value orientation and that Mexican culture is no exception. Taking "machismo" as the only characteristic of Mexican culture gives a biased view to an otherwise valuable article.

Suelzle, Marijean
Women in Labor. Trans-action, Vol. 8, No. 1-2, 1970. p. 50-58.

Symposium on the Legal Rights of Women. N. Y. L. F., Vol. 17, 1971, p. 335.

Symposium- Women and the Law. Val. U. L. Rev., Vol. 5, 1971. p. 203.

Symposium- Women's Rights. Hastings L. J., Vol. 23, 1971. p. 1.

Turner, Ralph H.
Some Aspects of Women's Ambition. American Journal of Sociology, Vol. 70, No. 3, 1964. p. 271-85.

The Woman in America. Daedalus, Spring 1964.

Woman's Place. Atlantic, March 1970.

Women and Education. School Review, February 1972.

Women Around the World. American Academy of Political and Social Science, Annals, January 1968.

Women's Liberation. Synergy, December 1969.

Women and the Law: A Symposium. Family L.Q., Vol. 4, March 1970. p. 1.

Women and the Law: A Symposium. Rutgers L. Rev., Vol. 25, Fall 1970. p. 1.

Wolf, Eric R.
The Virgin of Guadalupe: A Mexican National Symbol. Journal of American Folklore, Vol. 71, 1958. p. 34-39.

Xirau, Ramon
Mexicanism: The Theory and the Reality. Texas Quarterly, Vol. 2, No. 1, Spring 1959. p. 22-35.

Zeisel, H.
Dr. Spock and the Case of the Vanishing Women Jurors. U. Chi. L. Rev., Vol. 37, Fall 1969. p. 1.

IV. THESES AND DISSERTATIONS

Arnold, Charles A.
The Folklore, Manners and Customs of the Mexicans in San Antonio, Texas. Texas University, 1928. Master Thesis.

Aserlind, LeRoy Jr.
An Investigation of Maternal Factors Related to the Acquisition of Verbal Skills of Infants in a Culturally Disadvantaged Population. University of Wisconsin, 1963. Doctoral Dissertation.

Barker, George C.
Social Functions of Language in a Mexican American Community. University of Chicago, 1947. Doctoral Dissertation.

The main question of this thesis is: How may the linguistic behavior of members of the bilingual minority group be related to other aspects of their social behavior?

To study the social behavior of bilinguals, the author says, a sociological and linguistic analysis of the bilingual community must be made. In this study of the Mexican American group of Tucson, the author arrives to the following conclusions: Spanish is the language of intimate relations among Tucson bilinguals; informal relations between bilinguals show a rapid alternation between English and Spanish; in formal relations, English is spoken by native Tucsonians and formal Mexican Spanish by Mexican inmigrants; in Anglo Mexican relations, English is dominant and Spanish is avoided even when the Anglo speaks Spanish; conformity in linguistic and other social behavior is obtained through family pressure and neighborhood structure.

An interesting study, but flawed by limited data and interpretations of an analyst from a foreign culture. For example, the dominance of English in Anglo Mexican relations could be due, in several of the cases, to courtesy, rather than to shame or acceptance of Anglo supremacy.

Baur, Edward Jackson
Delinquency among Mexican Boys in South Chicago. University of Chicago, 1938. Master Thesis.

Analysis of the behavior of Chicano boys as it is influenced by community social controls. The author says that the situation in the Chicano family strongly influences the behavior of boys. The family has been affected by migration mobility and by the disor-

ganizing influences of urban society. The traditional relationships cannot be maintained and the village sanctions have disappeared. The relationships that have been affected are those between parents and children, and husband and wife. Boys turn to groups for support. These are of three kinds: friendships, gangs and clubs. Gangs: Their central point of interest is opposition to society. Through this, they find their own importance in the community. Gangs are formed by boys between the ages of eleven and seventeen. Clubs: Are formed by those between 15 and 35 years of age. They are an integral part of the community and have two roles: to initiate social action and to maintain community consciousness.

The family, the school, the church and the community center exercise social control. The community center deals with gangs through the sponsorship of competitive athletics. The gang could change into a club and be acceptable in the community.

Through case studies, the author discovered that the boy must divide his allegiance between family and gang. The extent of delinquency would depend on which side he favors. There is a significant tendency for delinquent boys to belong to gangs.

The following aspects develop delinquent patterns, according to the author: disorganized family-life; increasing social contacts between Chicanos and non-Chicanos in a mobile community alienated from local institutions.

Bishop, Hazel Peck

A Case Study of the Improvements of Mexican Homes Through Instruction in Homemaking. University of Southern California, 1937. Master Thesis.

Blazeck, Leda Francis

Food Habits and Living Conditions of Mexican Families on Four Income Levels in the Upper Rio Grande Valley. University of Texas, 1938. Master Thesis.

Booker, Margaret

A Study of Dietary Habits of Mexican Families in Tucson, Arizona. University of Arizona, 1937. Master Thesis.

Bradshaw, Benjamin S.

Some Demographic Aspects of Marriage. A Comparative Study of Three Ethnic Groups. University of Texas, 1960. Master Thesis.

The author has attempted to analize some of the important

demographic aspects of marriage in a large ethnically heterogeneous community. His main goal was to find the demographic characteristics of marriages among Chicanos, and the trends and extent of intermarriage between Chicanos and Anglos.

The period studied is 1940-1955. The author arrives at the following conclusions: 1) that there is no evident trend toward intermarriage between Anglos and Chicanos in Bexar County; 2) that there is some homogeneity in the demographic characteristics of the Chicano group.

Broadbest, Elizabeth

The Distribution of Mexican Populations in the United States. University of Chicago, 1944. Master Thesis.

The primary purpose of this thesis was to present maps tracing the growth of Chicano population in the U.S. and the changes in its distribution. The basic statistical material was taken from the Censuses of the U.S. from 1850 to 1930.

The secondary purpose of the thesis was to bring the data together and test their reliability. The period covered was 1910-1930 (3 census years). The author says that the pattern of distribution reflects: distance from Mexico, and the local conditions favoring or not favoring settlement.

The Chicano population in 1930 was 1.422.533 (1.3 percent of the total). By 1930, Chicanos lived in every state of the union.

Brookshire, Marjorie

The Industrial Pattern of Mexican American Employment in Nueces County, Texas. University of Texas, 1954. Doctoral Dissertation.

A dissertation concerning the pattern of employment in this part of Texas. It shows how welcome the Mexican has been as an agricultural worker and the resistance to accept him in other industries. Mexicans were first "typed" as agricultural laborers, later as Spanish-speaking laborers "with relatively more limited employment and advancement opportunity than English-speaking laborers". In 1944, there was progress to semi-skilled status. The study provides statistical tables in support of the thesis.

Caraway, Corine D.

A Study of the Attitudes of Latin-American Mothers Toward Juvenile Probation Officers. University of Texas, 1961. Master Thesis.

Chappelle, A.M.
Local Welfare Work of Religious Organizations in San Antonio, Texas. University of Texas, 1939. Master Thesis.
Thesis on the help given by the churches to the poor population of San Antonio, Texas. The purpose of the study was to discover to what extent this welfare work was of a constructive nature. The author found a number of centers and institutes that did social work with the different groups. She discovered that the "Mexican churches rank very low in both familiar and individual assistance". Even so, she found some organizations that worked with the Chicano community such as The Wesley Community Center and the Mexican Christian Institute. This research study reveals that most of the institutions involved in the welfare of the Chicano population develop programs of handcrafts rather than any meaningful social change projects.

Clark, Margaret
Sickness and Health in Sal Si Puedes: Mexican Americans in a California Community. University of California, 1957. Doctoral Dissertation.

Coole, Ruth
A Comparison of Anglo-American and Latin-American Girls in Grades 5-11 with Reference to Their Vocational, Academic and Recreational Preferences and Aversions. University of Texas, 1938. Master Thesis.

Cunningham, Sister Mary of Mercy
A Descriptive Study of 100 Families Registered at Madonna Neighborhood Centers, March 1962-March 1963. University of Texas, 1963. Master Thesis.

Dodson, Jack Elwood
Differential Fertility in Houston, Texas, 1940-1950: A Study of Recent Trends. University of Texas, 1955. Doctoral Dissertation.
Chapter IV, The Fertility Trends of the Spanish-Surname Population, might be of interest. The author arrives at the conclusion, based on a large amount of data, that although the Spanish-surname population shows a higher rate of growth than the Anglo population, this rate of growth is limited by a relatively higher mortality rate.

Ethell, Ora Gjerde
A Study of Fifty Spanish-Speaking and Mexican Families in Denver County Granted Aid to Dependent Children from April to October,

1936 and Receiving Grants Continuously to June, 1942. University of Denver, 1943. Master Thesis.

Felter, Eunice Beall

The Social Adaptations of the Mexican Churches in the Chicago Area. University of Chicago, 1941. Master Thesis.

The author examines first the background of the Chicanos in the Chicago area. She states that although Chicano culture is based on the Mexican community system where religion plays an important role, Chicanos in the States have problems identifying with any one church. They come from a strong Catholic background but cannot identify with the Anglo-Catholic church. Their religious reactions are varied and the churches work only with those who retain a sympathetic attitude towards the church life.

The churches have had to make adaptations to meet with the needs of the Chicanos: The Catholic Church has adapted to urban conditions of life, establishing clubs and other primary groups for their members. The Mission Churches try to be intimate primary groups of importance in the lives of their members. Their standards influence the habits of members, who are supposed to find success and self-expression by participating in the program of the mission. They have strict codes of behavior with which the Chicanos have a hard time identifying. The independent churches put emphasis on religion and beliefs. These three groups have not been very successful: A large proportion of the Chicanos are unchurched. This is due to several reasons: - The religious life was an important part of the entire social structure of the village in Mexico. This is not true in American life.

- The revolution in Mexico changed religious attitudes.
- The life of the Chicano community in the States is mobile and secularized.

The Protestant churches have been largely unsuccessful because they have tried to emphasize the differences with the Chicano background. The Protestant church's lack of ritual is very unappealing to Chicanos.

The Catholic Church has tried to tie in with the religious background of the group and has stressed the similarities. Still, it has not had much success.

Garnett, Hattie Mae

Boy-Girl Relationships of Latin American Children as Shown in Anecdotal Records by Teachers. University of Texas, 1953. Master Thesis.

Ginn, Mabelle D.
Social Implications of the Living Conditions in a Selected Number of Families. University of California, 1947. Master Thesis.

GoldKind, Victor
A Comparison of Folk Health, Beliefs and Practices Between Latin Women of Denver, Colorado, and Saginaw, Michigan. Michigan State University, 1959. Master Thesis.

Gonzales, Jovita
Social Life in Cameron, Starr and Zapata Counties. University of Texas, 1932. Master Thesis.

Gonzales, Kathleen
The Mexican Family in San Antonio, Texas. University of Texas, 1928. Master Thesis.

Goodman, John K.
Race and Race Mixture as the Basis of Social Status in Tucson, Arizona. Yale University, 1942. Doctoral Dissertation.

Goree, Audrey C.
The Distribution of Food Money by Two Thousand Texas Families. University of Texas, 1935. Master Thesis.

Goribund, Antonio
Food Patterns and Nutrition in Two Spanish American Communities. University of Chicago, 1943. Master Thesis.

The purpose of this study was to find out what relationship exists between the technological, the economic, the social, and the traditional aspects of food and the nutritional conditions in the society.

There was an inquiry into the following aspects: The ecological adjustment of the social group; its cultural background and social organization; economic basis; technology of food; the diets and their nutritional values.

The communities chosen were Canyon de Taos and Cundiyo, New Mexico. Both showed similarity in their ecological adjustment and in their basic cultural patterns. In both communities the cultural base was partially given by Spanish peasants who brought the culture of seventeenth and eighteenth century to Spain.

When talking about the division of labor in the home, the author states that both communities show the traditional role division. For example, women are always in charge of preparing meals. Girls are brought up to do this. Only in unusual cases, like the disap-

pearance of the mother, boys would be in charge. The author indicates some folkloric aspects related to food, such as magic qualities given sometimes to it, as well as curative qualities. There seems to be a confusion all through the thesis as to the group the author is talking about. At the beginning he is speaking about people of Spanish descent, but when he describes recipes, they turn out to be Mexican ones. He seems to have made the common mistake of failing to distinguish between people of Spanish and those of Mexican descent.

Hathway, Marion

The Migratory Worker and Family Life. University of Chicago, 1933. Doctoral Dissertation.

Heller, Celia Stopnicka

Ambitions of Mexican American Youth: Goals and Means of Mobility of High School Seniors. Columbia University, 1964. Doctoral Dissertation.

Study of Chicano high school seniors as the groups of Chicano youth in contrast with the delinquent group.

The main purpose was to compare the Chicano and Anglo high school seniors as to mobility aspirations and the means toward the realization of these aspirations. The quantitative data was based on a questionnaire administered in 10 high schools in the Los Angeles metropolitan area in 1957-58. The study has been seriously questioned because of its lack of cultural emphasis.

Herrera, Maria Diaz

The Bracero Experience: In Life and Fiction. University of California, Los Angeles, 1971. Master Thesis.

Hill, Merton E.

The Development of Americanization Program. University of California, Berkeley, 1928. Doctoral Dissertation.

Hoadley, Walter Evans Jr.

A Study of 170 Self Re-settled Agricultural Families, Monterrey County, California, 1939. University of California, Berkeley, 1940. Master Thesis.

Hoffman, Abraham

The Repatriation of Mexican Nationals from the United States During the Great Depression. University of California, Los Angeles, 1970. Doctoral Dissertation.

Horton, Frances
Food Habits and Living Conditions of Mexicans Dwelling in the Rio Grande Between Roma and Mercedes. University of Texas, 1936. Master Thesis.

Householder, Fred Walter
Sources of the Texas Law of Married Women. University of Texas, 1909. Master Thesis.

Hufford, Charles Henry
The Social and Economic Effects on the Mexican Migration into Texas. University of Colorado, 1929. Master Thesis.

Humbert, Jack Terrill
The Work Values of Male and Female Urban and Rural High School and Technical Institute Welfare Students in New Mexico. University of New Mexico, 1966. Doctoral Dissertation.

Humphrey, Norman D.
Patterns of Cultural Adjustments of the Mexican Relief Families. University of Michigan, 1940. Master Thesis.

Johnson, Irma Y.
A Study of Certain Changes in the Spanish American Family in Bernalillo County, 1915-1946. University of New Mexico, 1948. Master Thesis.

Jones, Anita E.
Conditions Surrounding Mexicans in Chicago. University of Chicago, 1928. Master Thesis.

The author examines the effects of Mexican migration in the Chicago area. She gives some of the living conditions of Chicanos in Chicago such as their living in railroad camps or defined colonies in a state of extreme poverty, and the problems existing between them and Polish immigrants. The thesis is on the whole very simplistic. The author "likes Mexican people" and she is well intentioned. However, the study is replete with generalizations and pictures of "Mexican types" and of "how Mexicans live". The work is one of the first studies of the Chicana in an urban setting. Additionally it provides the scope and approach of Anglo scholars which would be persistent for the ensuing decades.

Kazen, Phyllis M.
Mexican American Kinship Interaction: A Study of 20 Families in

Austin, Texas. University of Texas, 1966. Master Thesis.

Kimball, William Lloyd
Parent and Family Influence on Academic Achievement Among Mexican American Students. University of California, Los Angeles, 1968. Doctoral Dissertation.

Kluckhohn, Florence
Los Atarquenos: A Study of Patterns and Configurations in a New Mexico Village. Radcliff College, 1941. Doctoral Dissertation.

Lane, James Alfred
A Descriptive Study of Spanish Language Television Station K. M. E. X. and the Spanish Speaking Audience of Los Angeles. University of California, Los Angeles, 1966. Master Thesis.

Langham, Loucille Grace
The Ascorbic Acid Metabolism of Mexican Women on a Low Income Level. University of Texas, 1940. Master Thesis.

Leifeste, Sam A. D.
Characteristics of the Texas Latin American Market. University of Texas, 1954. Doctoral Dissertation.
A dissertation oriented to show the potential of the Latin American group in Texas (mainly Chicano) as a market for goods and services. It studies the Latin American market in Texas in terms of the economic advantages it provides for the business group. The study may be valuable considering the distribution of purchasing power between the Chicano family members and especially the role and characteristics of the Chicana in the market.

Lin, Paul Mign-Chang
Voluntary Kinship and Voluntary Association in a Mexican American Community. University of Kansas, 1963. Master Thesis.

Lipshultz, Robert J.
American Attitudes Toward Mexican Immigration, 1924-1952. University of Chicago, 1962. Master Thesis.
The dissertation is divided into three parts: 1) Attitudes toward the Mexican as a laborer; work that white men won't do: 1924-1929; the Anti-restrictionists on the defensive: 1930-1941; the Mexican becomes a menace: 1942-1952. 2) Attitudes toward the Mexican as an American; the Mexican as a threat to Anglo American Hegemony: 1924-1929; the Wall begins to crack: 1930-1940; the Mexican

comes of Age: 1941-1952. 3) Mexican inmigration and American foreign policy.

The author has exposed the exploitative and racist attitudes of Anglo policy makers and officials during the period of 1924-52 by reproducing the statements which they made concerning Chicano laborers. The work is a basic material describing the general conditions of Chicano labor during 1924-1952, and subsequently, it could prove a valuable input to assess participation in the labor market and the general economic condition of the Chicana at that time.

Lokey, Clarence W.
A Study of the Economic and Social Aspects of Cooperation in the Davewang, Texas Community. Texas University, 1954. Doctoral Dissertation.

Lowry, Sarah Jean
A Comparison of Certain Physical Abilities of Anglo and Latin American Fifth and Sixth Grade Girls. University of Texas, 1952. Master Thesis.

Lyon, L. L.
Investigation of the Program for the Adjustment of Mexican Girls to the High School of San Fernando Valley. University of Southern California, 1933. Master Thesis.

Malry, Lenton
The Educational and Occupational Aspirations of Anglo, Spanish and Negro High School Students. University of New Mexico, 1968. Doctoral Dissertation.

Marsh, Elizabeth F.
Dietary Studies of Families on Relief. University of Texas, 1935. Master Thesis.

Mason, Florence Gordon
A Case Study of Thirty Adolescent Mexican Girls and Their Social Conflicts and Adjustments Within School. University of Southern California, 1929. Master Thesis.

McGinity, Sue Simmons
The Image of the Spanish American Woman in Recent Southwestern Fiction. East Texas State College, 1968. Doctoral Dissertation.

McNamara, Patrick H.
Mexican American Families in Los Angeles County. Saint Louis University, 1957. Master Thesis.

Moya, Benjamin S.
Superstitions and Beliefs Among the Spanish Speaking People of New Mexico. University of New Mexico, 1940. Master Thesis.

Nami, Julia
A Study of the Family Life In Its Relation to Education of Pupils in the Second Grade of the Anthony Margil School, San Antonio, Texas. University of Texas, 1940. Master Thesis.

Ortegon, Samuel Maldonado
The Religious Status of the Mexican Population of Los Angeles. University of Southern California, 1932. Master Thesis.

Ortegon, Samuel Maldonado
Religious Thought and Practice Among Mexican Baptists of the U.S., 1900-1947. University of Southern California, 1950. Doctoral Dissertation.

Padelford, William Brewster
The Influence of Socio-Economic Level, Sex and Ethnic Background Upon the Relationship Between Reading Achievment and Self Concept. University of California, Los Angeles, 1969. Doctoral Dissertation.

Palisi, Bartolomeo Joseph
Ethnicity, Family Structure and Participation in Voluntary Associations. University of Nebraska, 1963. Doctoral Dissertation.

Parr, Eunice
A Comparative Study of Mexican and American Children in the Schools of San Antonio, Texas. University of Chicago, 1926. Master Thesis.
The author first states the purpose of her study: 1) to ascertain whether Mexican children should be segregated into separate schools, where different methods of teaching are used than in English-speaking schools; or whether the Mexican children profit by associating on the playground with American children and thus progress more rapidly in school. 2) To ascertain whether Mexican children should be taught by the same methods as American children.
She made a study of 232 Mexican children and 406 American children in three small elementary schools. The tests given were:

the Detroit Intelligence Test, Haggerty Intelligence Test and the National Intelligence Test. The educational tests were: the Haggerty Reading Test, Thorndike-McCall Reading Test, Morrison-McCall Spelling Test and Woody-McCall Arithmetic Test. There was a comparison of chronological age, mental age, educational age, and achievement in reading, spelling and arithmetic was tested. She added the Myers Pantomine Intelligence Test.

The study is basically unscientific, biased and replete with statements not proven by the Mexican American children who were given most of the tests in English. Tests in Spanish were dictated by an Anglo. Considering this alone, it is understandable that the Anglos would show superiority.

The author makes such unbelievably racist comments as: "A survey of chronological, mental and educational ages shows certain racial characteristics". Yet, the administration of tests does not verify this statement. She adds: "What the American child needs is beyond the grasp of the Mexican child". The only value of this thesis is as an example of racist attitudes in academia. This thesis may prove of value considering the biased approach which has been the basis for most of the attitudes and approaches of social scientists and educators.

Parsley, Rosa Frances

A Study of the Expenditure for Food of Some Urban Latin American Families on Work Relief in Austin, Texas. University of Texas, 1935. Master Thesis.

The purpose of the study was to find out how much money was being spent on food by some urban Chicano families on work relief in Austin, Texas.

The author concentrated on the following issues: How much money was spent? What did they buy? How they met their dietary needs? The use made of the food. How the health of the family was influenced by their food habits? How their environment could be improved without undue expenditure?

The work could be questioned in that it failed to take into account the cultural milieu of the persons being studied. In general the study minimizes or gives a low performance indicator to those in charge of the feeding of the Chicano family, namely the mother. Also the study completely disregards any attempts at a comparative analysis of other cultures, their expenditures of food monies and the nutritional value of the food they eat. In this regard, the work will probably be further questioned in light of the recent studies and research concerning the food value of the Chicano diet.

Peek, R. B.
The Religious and Social Attitudes of the Mexican Girls of the Constituency of the All Nations Foundation in Los Angeles. University of Southern California, 1929. Master Thesis.

Policy, Joan and Janice Fischer
A Study of Lower Class Mexican American Mothers: Their Ethnic Identities, Problems and Needs. University of California, Los Angeles, 1969. Master Thesis.

Reilly, De Prague, Sister
The Role of the Churches in the Bracero Program in California. University of Southern California, 1969. Master Thesis.

Reuthinger, Hortense
A Comparative Study of Two Methods of Theory Instruction for Seventh Grade Latin American Girls. University of Texas, 1956. Master Thesis.

Rose, William T.
Social Function of the Mexican American Godparent System in Tucson. University of Arizona, 1953. Master Thesis.

Sanchez, David Joseph Jr.
El Macho. The Latin American Immigrant in an Urban Community. University of California, Berkeley, 1969. Doctoral Dissertation.

Smith, Helen P.
Health and Nutrition of Mexican Infants and Pre-School Children. University of Texas, 1930. Master Thesis.

The first objective of this thesis was to determine the prenatal condition of the average mother, her feeding habits and delivery conditions, in addition to determining the food habits of the child's first year.

The second part of the study was aimed at the food intakes of 75 Chicano children, and the comparison of these intakes with standards set up for white children, to find out what specific deficiences exist in the diets of those Chicano children studied.

The third part was a comparison of heights and weights with those of white children. The fourth part was a study of Chicano children under controlled feeding conditions.

The conclusions were that the child under 2 years of age is in good health and that after that the feeding conditions depend on economic status. The study was done in Austin and San Antonio, Texas. The

thesis is padded with pictures of "typical" children and Mexican homes and home life.

VanderErden, Sister Lucia
Maternal Care In a Spanish American Community in New Mexico. Catholic University of America, 1947. Doctoral Dissertation.

VonElm, Sister Theodore Mary
An Appraisal of Participation in the Group Work Services Offered at Guadalupe Community Center. University of Texas, 1963. Master Thesis.

Walter, Paul A.
A Study of Isolation and Social Change in Three Spanish Speaking Villages of New Mexico. Stanford University, 1938. Doctoral Dissertation.

Whitwell, Inez Margaret
A Homemaking Course for Mexican Girls Who Will Be Unable to Attend High School. University of Southern California, 1937. Master Thesis.

Willard, Mary Jean
A Study of the Diet and Nutritional Status of Latin American Women. University of Texas, 1942. Master Thesis.

Williams, Coleen
Cultural Differences and Medical Care of Ten Mexican Migrant Families in San Antonio, Texas. University of Texas, 1959. Master Thesis.

Wilson, William Nathan
Analysis of the Academic and Home Problems of the Pupils in a Mexican Junior High School. University of Southern California, 1938. Master Thesis.

Zeltmann, Judith B.
Factors Affecting Mexican-Anglo Intermarriage in Nogales and Tucson, Arizona. University of Arizona, 1964. Master Thesis.

V. FILMS

Title: COLOMBIA '70
Color: Black and White
Length: 5 minutes
Language: Spanish
Price: Inquire
Distributor: Third World Cinema Group
G. P.O. Box 3234
New York, New York 10001

The plight of a poor woman dying of starvation amidst the opulence of the capital city of Bogota. Directed by Carlos Alvarez.

Title: COMPANERAS AND COMPANEROS
Color: Color
Length: 45 minutes
Language: Spanish with English sub-titles
Price: $350.00
Distributor: Monument Film Corporation
267 West 25th Street
New York, New York 10001

Interviews with earnest young Cubans involved in carrying on the revolution are interspersed with scenes of them at work, at school, and at play.

Title: FELIPA: NORTH OF THE BORDER
Color: Color
Length: 20 minutes
Language: English
Price: $210.00
Distributor: Learning Corporation of America
711 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10022

Felipa, born in Texas to Mexican parents, hopes to become a teacher someday, and practices on her Uncle Jose, who needs to learn English to pass his driver test. Although contrived, this film is suitable for elementary and some junior high school use.

Title: LUCY
Color: Color
Length: 30 minutes
Language: English

Price: $200.00
Distributor: Pictura Films Distribution Corp.
43 West 16th Street
New York, New York 10011

Lucy is the story of an unwed, pregnant teenager. The setting is urban (New York); Lucy is a sixteen-year-old Puerto Rican girl. Unlike the film PHOEBE, this film offers part of a solution; the girl decides against abortion, so the options discussed all deal with her future as the mother of an illegitimate child. It should be noted that there is no emphasis upon the girl's ethnic origin, and her background is not portrayed as squalid; she is presented as a typical New York teenager.

Title: MANUELA
Color: Black and White
Length: 40 minutes
Language: Spanish
Price: Inquire (rental from $50.00)
Distributor: American Documentary Films, Inc.
379 Bay Street
San Francisco, California 94133

The drama of a young peasant woman whose family is killed in a Batista police raid in pre-revolutionary Cuba. Manuela joins the guerrillas in the Sierra Maestra, and subsequently falls in love with a guerrilla as they fight for freedom. Humberto Solas, director or producer. 1966.

Title: A MEXICAN AMERICAN FAMILY
Color: Color
Length: 16 minutes
Language: English
Price: $200.00
Distributor: Atlantis Productions, Inc.
1252 La Granada Drive
Thousand Oaks, California 91360

"To introduce the young viewer to a little known, but very proud minority group, a brief look at the history of Mexican Americans in the Southwest is followed by the daily activities of several members of a Mexican American family: Senor Nuno at work; the oldest daughter Blanca at beauty school; one of the boys, Vincent, at school; the family having fun together in the evenings; Senor Nuno at his club; the family together at church".

Title: MINORITY YOUTH: ANGIE
Color: Color
Length: 10 1/2 minutes
Language: English
Price: $145.00
Distributor: BFA Educational Media
2211 Michigan Avenue
Santa Monica, California 90404

It is unclear whether this film intends to stress cultural differences of minority youth, or the similarity of all youth at a certain age. At any rate, Angie does not seem to have well-developed attitudes toward her culture, nor toward her personal role as a member of an ethnic minority. The film, like Angie, doesn't have much to say.

Title: THE SALAZAR FAMILY: A LOOK AT POVERTY
Color: Black and White
Length: 14 minutes
Language: English
Price: $85.00
Distributor: University of California, Extension Media Center
2223 Fulton Street
Berkeley, California 94720

A documentary look at a low-income family of Spanish-speaking origin in Utah. The family is shown through its encounters with school, social workers, juvenile authorities, employment and rehabilitation agencies. Although the children are functionally monolingual the language barrier seems to be a major factor.

Title: SALT OF THE EARTH
Color: Black and White
Length: 94 minutes
Language: English
Price: $795.00
Distributor: CCM Films
34 Mac Questen Parkway
South Mount Vernon, New York 10550

Deals with an attempt, by a group of Mexican American miners, to organize a union. The struggle of women for dignity and humanity is a strong sub-plot.

Title: TO BE SOMEBODY
Color: Color
Length: 35 minutes
Language: English

Price: $300.00
Distributor: Atlantis Productions, Inc.
1252 La Granada Drive
Thousand Oaks, California 91360

Designed principally for training personnel counselors, this film presents some very real problems faced by many young Mexican Americans whose luck in finding jobs is affected by the failure of the U.S. Public Schools to meet their unique needs. Originally planned as a series of three films ("Arlene Hernandez, Blanca Nuno, Carmen Acevedo: THREE GIRLS AT YTEP"), this film is the result of a study at a concentrated youth employment project in Los Angeles.

Title: THE WOMAN'S FILM
Color: Black and White
Length: 40 minutes
Language: English
Price: Sale negotiable; $50.00 rental
Distributor: The Newsreel
San Francisco Newsreel
1232 Market Street, Room 101
San Francisco, California 94102

Made by women, this film interviews five working-class women (two black, two white, one Chicana), and places women's problems in a framework of political oppression, showing that the end of sexual discrimination must be accompanied by basic social change.

VI. NEWSPAPERS

Encuentro Femenil. Vol. 1, 1973. San Fernando, California.
Hijas de Cuauhtemoc, P. O. Box 5452, 91340.

Grafica. Vol. 1, 1947. Hollywood, California.
Orbe Publications, Inc., 705 North Windsor Boulevard, 90034.

La Luz. Vol. 1, 1972. Denver, Colorado.
La Luz Publications, Inc., 1313 Tremont Place, 80204.

Mas Grafica. Vol. 1, 1958. Hollywood, California.
Mas Grafica, Inc., 5723 Melrose Avenue, 90038.

La Voz Chicana. Vol. 1, 1968. San Juan, Texas.
La Voz Chicana News, P. O. Box 407, 78589.

La Voz De Aztlan. Vol. 1, 1970. Moraga, California.
St. Mary's College, P. O. Box 315, 94575.

La Voz De Mara. Frontera, California.
Mexican American Research Association, c/o Mrs. Dominguez,
California. Institute for Women, 91720.